

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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- 1. On 14 July 1953 there was a North Korean guard at each end of the Chokchon River Bridge at CU-617359 near Wonsan. These men were members of a self-defense unit, armed with M-1 rifles, and were on duty 24 hours each day.
- 2. On 14 July 1953 an old man, aged 70, armless, and dressed in civilian clothing, was checking people at CU-616369, approximately 1 kilometer south of Songjongnii (N 39-11, E 127-24) (CU-6238).
- 3. On 14 July 1953 a civilian, aged 60, was on duty at a checkpoint at CU-622344 near Wonsan, approximately 1.5 kilometers south of the bridges at CU-617359. Only suspicious looking persons were checked, and the inspection was not severe.
- 4. On 21 July 1953 there were five checkpoints between P'yongyang and Sariwon; one at Ewangju, one at Chunghwa, one at Changchin-ni (sic), and one on each end of the Taedong River Bridge (N 39-00, E 125-45) (YD-3819). In emergency cases, persons were checked at guard posts along the road, and whenever a suspicious person was found on a vehicle, the driver was also investigated.
- 5. On 21 July 1953 all railroads in North Korea were guarded by North Korean troops, and all highways were guarded by Chinese Communist troops, with the exception of the P'yongyang-Wonsan highway which was guarded by the North Korean Army. In March 1953 both railroads and highways were guarded by Chinese Communist troops. Mud guard sheds had been built along the highways, 4 kilometers apart, and the guards observed United Nations air attacks and checked travellers and vehicles. During air raids, a guard fired two rifle shots, and this signal was relayed by the next checkpoint, and so on until all vehicles and trains took shelter. If a truck disobeyed the signal, a guard shot at the truck's tires.

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